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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Small Queens	183
Hudson's Bay Co. Ciphers (2)	193
People on the Stamps	198
Canada's Officials (4)	204

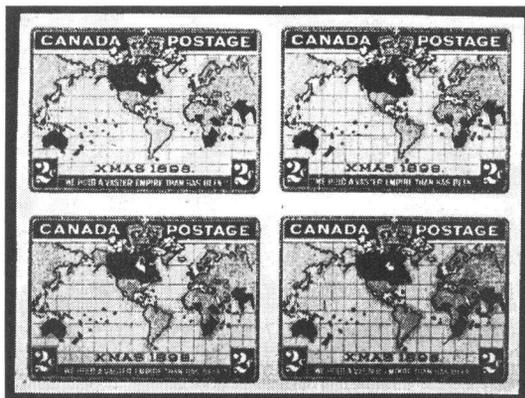
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January 1996

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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EDITORIAL

Another Convention is now just a memory, but the memory is of a pleasantly relaxed atmosphere, great material and the chance to catch up with fellow members from both home and overseas. A report and pictures will be found elsewhere in this issue, meanwhile our thanks to Arthur and Bess.

The big philatelic event of 1996 is CAPEX, to be held in Toronto from 8 to 16 June. Included among the worldwide exhibits will be the finest showing of BNA philately to be seen in this decade. No doubt our Canadian and American members will be making every effort to attend and it is expected that a contingent of UK members will make the pilgrimage. The Society is not arranging a package, due to the differing requirements of intending travellers. However, we have learned that the

Boscombe Collectors Shop is organising trips in conjunction with Sunquest Vacations of Toronto. Flight from Gatwick to Toronto is expected to be around £265 and accommodation between £38 and £68 per room per night. Interested members are invited to contact DCJ or PM Mouser on 01202 393199 (Business) or 01929 551054 (Home) for details.

On behalf of the Society we extend grateful thanks to Hans Reiche FCPS for donating to our library, files of his unpublished works on Admirals, Postage Dues and Perfins. We are sure they will be of great value in providing a wealth of information to members.

And, finally, to prove that your Editor keeps up with the times: A happy new year to you all!



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SMALL QUEENS

The Last Chapter

John Hillson FCPS

When the British North American Bank Note Company, in 1897, lost their government contracts for printing work, it is known that the various plates in existence were handed over to the Post Office Department for destruction. A document has recently come to light that gives an indication of exactly what was handed over and, thanks to the good offices of Dick Lamb, a photostat is in my possession. It makes for interesting reading and analysis, though as is so often the case with this fascinating issue, questions are raised and left unanswered.

So, let us look at the information that is given. First, an easy bit. The Canadian Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, Ltd who were taken over by the BNABC:- Three plates, size 12" x 11" of 100 stamps, namely a 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢, together with three dies, are included in the inventory. The three dies were a combination 5¢, 10¢ and 15¢, a combination 1¢ and 3¢, and a singleton 2¢.

The BNABC plates were all either 11¹/₂" x 9" or 18¹/₂" x 11¹/₂" in size, the former consisting of single pane plates of 100 stamps, the latter of twin-pane or single pane (Ottawa) plates of 200 subjects. Of the Registered Letter Stamps only one 5¢ large plate, together with the master die and transfer roll, are included in the list; one may assume that the other 5¢ plates, together with the equipment and plates pertaining to the 2¢ and 8¢ were destroyed sometime previously. One

Dead Letter Office seal small plate with the die and roll is inventoried, as is one small 15¢ Large Queen plate, together with one die and one roll. Again one may assume that the Small Queen Essay Die had previously been disposed of as there is no mention of it, nor of any 12¹/₂¢ plate or equipment, neither Large Queen, nor the Small Queen Essay for which the Company had got so far as making a plate, other than the die listed at the end.

So far it has been simple. Now it begins to get more complex.

Half Cent. Two plates, one large, one small. The former has the identifying numbers of the Small Queen, 1 and 2. The small has no marks recorded. Two dies, two rolls. So the Large Queen and the Small Queen were sent for destruction at the same time.

One Cent. One die, THREE rolls, 15 plates, of which four were small. Included are the Ottawa 200 subject plates 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', Montreal twin-pane plates 'S4', 'S2', 'S1', 'S3', 'D', 'G' and one early plate 'NO 1'. In BNA Topics Messrs. Arfken and Simpson in their article on the One Cent suggested this was a small plate (March/April 1991). The inventory appears to contradict this, but confirms their belief that plates '2', '3' and '4', were small plates. That leaves one small plate which had no identification, other than the letter 'R' which could conceivably be a Large Queen, but is more likely to have been one of the three early plates,

listed in that article, which had no identification marks.

Two Cents. One die, two rolls and eight plates, of which two are small sized. Since the first Two Cents plate was originally unlettered and later had 'A' and 'B' added to its two panes, a fact that is established because the imprint at the top of the left hand pane slopes and pieces exist in both states, it seems likely that the two small plates are of Large Queens. It is unlikely that two sets of plates would be in use at the same time with identical check letters. This could mean that both invoices during the Large Queen period, that of 21 April 1868 and of 30 April 1869, are for actual plates, other than for one real, and the other 'notional' as has been supposed. If this is so it means that the decision to reduce the size of its postage stamps was taken rather later by the Government than some authorities would have us believe.

Three Cents. One die, four rolls, 23 plates, of which seven were small. These were numbered '1', '2', '4', '5', '6', '7' and '8' all of which bore the additional letter 'R' which indicated they had all been repaired. One might

assume these were all early plates bearing the Types III or IV imprints. Of the Montreal plates (Type V imprint) were 'S1', 'S2', 'S3', 'S4', 'S5' 'J (R) K', 'M? (R) L' – (the photocopy is not altogether legible) and what might be 'G (R R) F'. Ottawa plates 'A' to 'H' are complete with the exception of 'G' which is missing.

Five Cents. One die, three rolls, and three plates, one small which is likely to have been the first Montreal. The others were 'No 1', which was the Ottawa plate and 'A B'. This was probably the second Montreal plate as the first is known to have been re-entered and thus would have born the letter 'R' as did the small plate above.

Six Cents. One die, three rolls and two plates, the small 'A' plate, and the large Montreal plate bearing the letters 'B C'. This is a problem. It should have been 'C B' because it has always been assumed that 'B' was the left pane, and 'C' the right pane because of the position of the counters. If this assumption is wrong then it means the counters on this plate at least were placed to the centre of the plate, rather toward the outside edges.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager

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It would help the Society considerably if Canadian members pay in \$CAN via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 31 December will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

Eight Cents. One die, one transfer roll and FOUR plates, all large, none of them lettered or numbered.

Ten Cents. One die, three rolls, one small plate. The question is, why were three transfer rolls made for a denomination where the demand was so little that one small plate served for 23 years without repair. It may be that some of the Large Queen rolls are included among those listed against other values – one will never know, but certainly not for the Ten Cents.

The Specimen Stamp Plate was also included in the list together with the original wood block for the One Cent Postcards and various electro titles and heads for the same.

Other dies not enumerated above include the 'old series' (i.e. Large Queen) 5¢, 1¢, 6¢, 2¢, 3¢, the 12¹/₂¢ Small Queen Essay, two dies of the 'old series' postcard, and one die each of the

2¢ UK and UPU postcards.

There is no mention of any multi-denominational transfer roll which had to exist otherwise there would never have been the multiplicity of the '5¢/6¢' re-entries that have come to light. However if such a tool were purely experimental it may have been made at the company's expense, and therefore could have been destroyed by them rather than sent to the Postal Authorities.

One thing has become apparent from the inventory – there were far more single pane hundred subject plates made to print Small Queens than had been guessed at.

Editor's Note:
Regrettably the photostat document in question will not reproduce to a satisfactory standard for inclusion in 'Maple Leaves'.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1996

The Annual Auction will be held on Saturday 14 September, at the Station Hotel, Perth.

All lots should be sent to Leslie Taylor, 18 Granby Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5NL, to arrive not later than 31 March, 1996. This date must be adhered to in order that the catalogue may be prepared for despatch in good time, especially to overseas members. Only BNA materials is acceptable and lots should be accompanied by a brief description and estimate (preferably £5 and upwards). Any reserve should clearly be stated at this stage. The Society charges 15% commission; there is no buyer's premium.

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RECENT POSTAL STATIONERY ACQUISITIONS

Horace W. Harrison FCPS

I have been very fortunate in the past several years to have been in the right place at the right time so that when these wonderful pieces of Canadian postal history, in the form of Stamped Envelopes, came on the market, I happened to be there with sufficient funds to be able to acquire them. All were purchases direct from dealers at bourses, none came via the auction route. Consequently, I paid very high prices, but perhaps not as high as I would have had to pay in the face of competition at a well advertised public auction. All of the covers are the first issue envelopes of Canada, produced by George F. Nesbitt for the Canada Post Office Department. Nesbitt was a sub-contractor under the aegis of the

American Bank Note Co. of New York, which had the contract to provide the Canada Post Office Department with its accountable paper, i.e. stamps and stamped envelopes. Because of the contractor, these envelopes are commonly called 'Nesbitts'.

The Nesbitt envelopes were first issued on 1 February, 1860, according to contemporary records. However, the earliest known use of the 5¢ is 14 February, 1860 and of the 10¢, 22 February, 1860. They continued in use until implementation of the Dominion Post Office Act on 1 April, 1868. Thus, the first of these covers (Fig 1), dated 19 May, 1860 is fairly early usage. What makes this an outstanding item is the

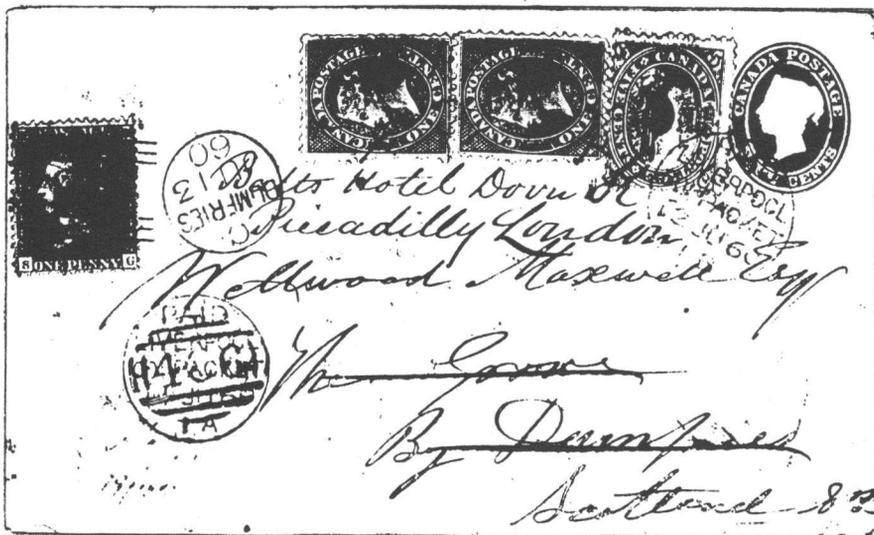


Figure 1

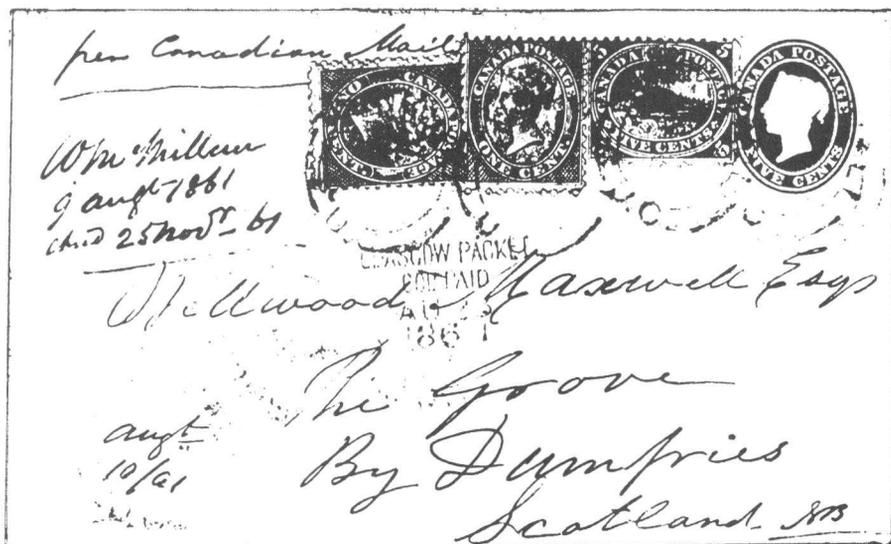


Figure 2

fact that it was used to convey a letter to the United Kingdom and, consequently, had to have extra postage added; when it arrived at destination in Scotland, it had to have still more postage added as a forwarding charge to Batts Hotel, Dover St., Piccadilly, London. The letter had 7 cents in postage added, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ cent paid in cash to pay the $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter rate to the United Kingdom by a Canadian Mail Packet which, at this time, plied between Quebec City and Liverpool. Mailed at Kirkwall, Upper Canada (meaning up the St. Lawrence river, i.e. the present Ontario), this post office was so small that it had not been issued a date stamp, only a town stamp to which the Postmaster had to add the date with pen and ink. It was sent on to Rockton, U.C. the same day, thence to Hamilton where it was sorted to the closed mail bag for the U.K. and dispatched to Quebec City, where the mail bag was placed on board the Allan Line mail packet 'Canadian' departing

for Liverpool on 27 May. The Canadian Post Office Department furnished 'Ocean Mail Clerks' to accompany its mail to the U.K., but at this early stage in their operations, they did no sorting on the trip. Apparently, they were simply custodians. Upon arrival at Liverpool on 12 June, the mail was taken to the Liverpool Post Office, where, in the processing, this letter received the Liverpool Colonial Packet date stamp with the date for the previous day still in the hammer, i.e. 11 June, 1860. This was then noticed and, not wishing to have the mail arrive before the mailboat, the erroneous marking was cancelled by the Liverpool '466' numbered obliterator and a proper receiving mark with the correct 12 June, 1860 date applied. It should have been noted earlier on in this piece that the Kirkwall Postmaster was very careful not to insult the Queen by placing his cancelling 'Xs' away from her visage, but was not so respectful of the Beaver.

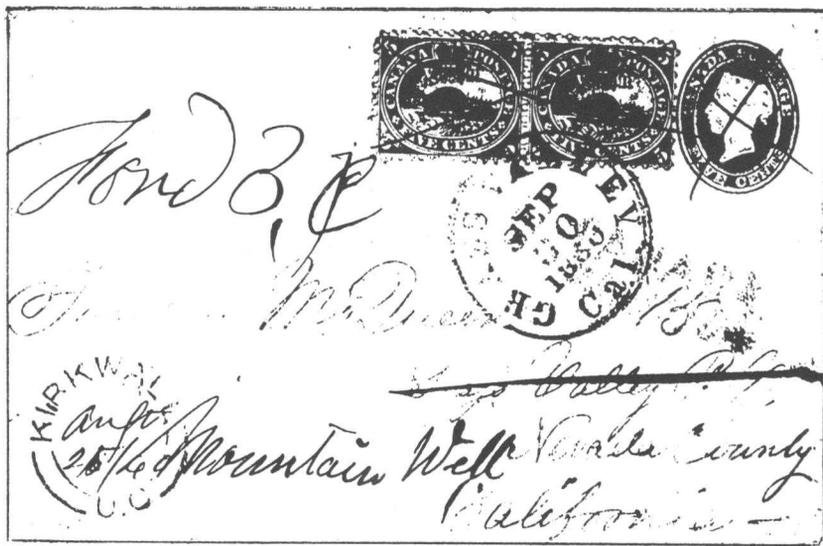


Figure 3

Upon arrival at Dumfries, Scotland, the addressee's agent placed a penny red on the envelope and forwarded the letter to London. The Dumfries Postmaster cancelled the Penny Red with his '108' numbered duplex canceller, on 13 June, and sent the letter to London where it was received on 15 June.

The second cover (Fig 2) had a similar franking and dispatch, leaving Kirkwall on 10 August, 1861, Rockton the same day, arriving at Hamilton on the 12th where it was placed in the closed bag for the United Kingdom and transported over the Great Western Railway to Toronto, where the bag was transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway Mail Car and sent on to Quebec for despatch on the Allan Line's 'Anglo-Saxon' which departed on 17 August, 1861. In the time period between 12 June, 1860 and 17 August, 1861 the Allan Line had moved its UK terminus from Liverpool to Glasgow, but the

Ocean Mail Clerks still did no sorting during the trip, so this letter was sorted to the Carlisle bag at the Glasgow Post Office and sent on its way 28 August, arriving at Carlisle and its ultimate destination, Dumfries, that same day.

The third cover (Fig 3) was also mailed from Kirkwall, on 25 August, 1860, addressed to Grass Valley California. At this time, letter postage per 1/2 oz to the US was 10¢, unless addressed to the west coast to which the postage was 15¢. This letter had two 5c Beavers added to complete the 15¢ postage and was sent on to Rockton the same day, arriving on 27 August at Hamilton, an exchange office for mails to the United States. Here, the envelope was stamped 'CANADA/PAID 10Cts.', with the 10 altered to 15 by pen and ink. Placed in a closed bag to New York, the letter was transferred to a bag for California and shipped to Panama.

Continued on page 192

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r. maresch & son

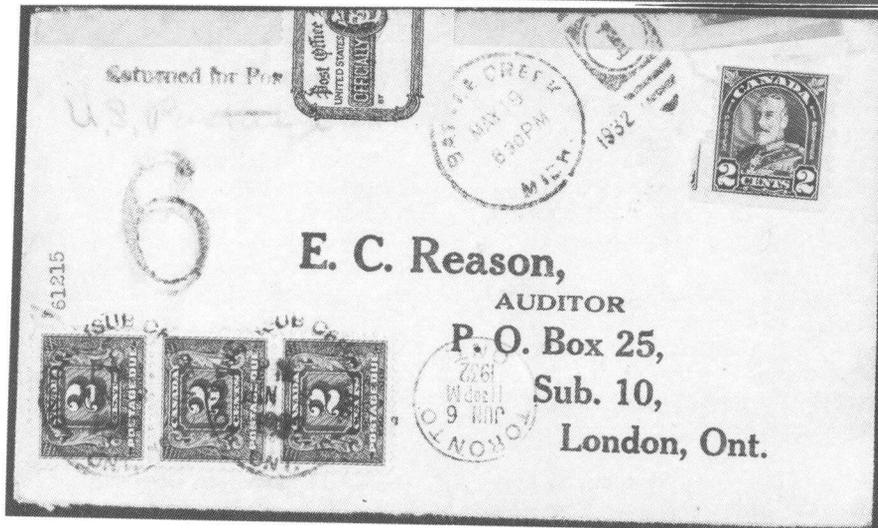
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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

A little early for Valentine's Day, nevertheless . . .

MATE WANTED! The Yellow Peril

Photos by Canadian Stamp News



Stamped 2¢ reply envelope, apparently intended for local use, strayed into the US and attracted a 6¢ charge.

The cover illustrated, with a Canadian 1930 2¢ 'Arch' coil stamp, was mailed at Battle Creek, Michigan, on 19 May, 1932. As the Canadian stamp was illegal for postage in the United States, the letter was handstamped 'Returned for Postage' (in purple) and additionally annotated 'US Postage'. Because there was no return address on the envelope, it was sent to the Division Dead Letter Office where it was opened, tape sealed, and a US Officially Sealed label was affixed over the tape.

On 3 June, 1932 the American Dead Letter Office sent the letter to the Toronto Dead Letter Office where it rated the letter '6' (double the deficient 3¢ US postage required to send the letter to Canada) and backstamped the letter with the 'District Superintendent of Postal Service DLO Jun 6 1932 Toronto' handstamp (both markings in purple). The DLO reposted the letter at 11.30 pm the same day to the addressee in London. It arrived at the London Sub Office No 10 in the afternoon of 7 June.

Next day the letter was collected after someone from the auditor's firm paid the 6¢ due and a strip of the 1930 2¢ postage due stamp was affixed and cancelled with two purple strikes of the 'LONDON SUB OFFICE NO 10 - PM JUN 8 1932' circular date stamp.

Perhaps a member conversant with US postal regulations will advise Maple Leaves if this unpaid letter could have been forwarded postage due direct to its destination without it going through the dead letter offices.

It would be most romantic to mate this cover with a similar cover that originated in United States; franked with an American regular stamp; mailed in Canada; sealed with Canadian Officially

Sealed labels and eventually receiving US postage due stamps. Are there any Cupids amongst our readers?

Editor's Note: As many as three 'seals' have been seen on a letter officially sealed by the Canadian DLO.



POSTAL STATIONERY

Continued from page 189

transported across the isthmus and reshipped to San Francisco, whence it was despatched to Grass Valley in Nevada County. Upon arrival, the letter was forwarded, with 3¢ due as a forwarding charge, to Mountain Well, California. It had arrived at Grass Valley on 30 September, 1860, but there is no receiving cancel for Mountain Well to disclose how long it took to get from Grass Valley to Mountain Well.

These three stamped envelopes came to me at three different times from three different dealers, none of whom was aware of the existence of the other envelopes. I have since become aware of still another letter from Kirkwall, dated 25 October, 1860, addressed to Thomas McQueen at Grass Valley, CA, and similarly forwarded to Mountain Well, but bearing three 5¢ Beavers paying the 15¢ postage. I think it wonderful that these letters have survived for over 130 years, and that three, originating in a tiny village in Ontario, should now grace a single collection, having been regathered from points at least 6,000 miles apart.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CIPHERS

David H. Whiteley

Part 2: Historical Background (continued)

Sailing Orders to Captains of ships sailing from London also contained in part very precise instructions as to protection and disposition of the mails should they become engaged with hostile elements – “The companies Packquet of Letters take care to destroy in case you Are in danger of being taken by the Enemy either outward or homewards Bound.”⁽¹²⁾

From letters, books and correspondence from the London office it can be seen that the company demanded that accurate accounts and inventories of all materials and supplies on hand be kept by each factory. They also demanded a strict accounting of all merchandise sent out and received. Daily journals with day to day descriptions of life at the various factories were to be kept and submitted to London every year. The company also issued strict instructions to its servants as to their behaviour toward interlopers and non-company employees – secrecy and circum-spection should be the policy of all employees. The company was also very concerned that no news of its activities should reach England or the general public before the receipt of the official correspondence. Letters from London during the 1680s and '90s continually urge the Governors and ships captains to allow no private correspondence to reach England before the official annual letter arrives.⁽¹³⁾

H.B.C. back in control

With the restoration of its lands and properties in 1714 the Company immediately set about re-establishing its

major forts on the Bay. James Knight was able to re-occupy Fork Yorke in 1716, but due to its dilapidated state he decided to build a new structure about half a mile from the previous site. Over the next 50 years further forts were either built or re-established, including Prince of Wales Fort (Churchill), in 1717 at the mouth of the Churchill River. In 1723 a permanent fort was established at the mouth of the Eastmain, although traders from the Albany Fort had been occupying the area intermittently since 1690. The fort at Moose Factory was re-established in 1730,⁽¹⁴⁾ and new trading posts were established in the interior. The first, Henley House, was constructed in 1743, about 150 miles on the Albany River upstream from Fort Albany. Gloucester House was built in 1777, further upstream South and West of Fort Henley, giving access to Lake St. Joseph and the Winnipeg River. Cumberland House was established 1774 at Pine Lake on the Saskatchewan River 676 miles south west of Fort York; Wapiscgamy (Brunswick House) in 1776, and Frederick House, in 1784.

The expansion of the company's operations into the hinterland and the establishment of new forts and trading posts increased the need for communication between the various settlements as well as with head office. To this end Governor Knight at Yorke Factory, which was now the hub of the company's operations in the Bay, was frequently reminded to make every effort to maintain contact with the various settlements by written

correspondence – the General Letter of 1749 from Governor Knight, in part, states at paragraph 9 “We shall continue at all opportunity to keep a correspondence between Yorke Fort & Churchill Fort as also Albany & Moose River & hope they will perform the same.”⁽¹⁵⁾ With more servants and more settlements the perceived need for secrecy was continually being reinforced in the annual letters from London, it drew a number of responses from the various Governors and Factors. James Knight at Yorke Factory in 1716 writes “I will demand the men’s letters as I know write home, [and enclose them in the general packet].”⁽¹⁶⁾ Richard Staunton at Albany Fort in 1732 is asked to account for how a letter from one of his people reached London describing the company’s affairs the previous season prior to the official letter.⁽¹⁷⁾ A probable explanation is that the person in question persuaded one of the seaman to carry the letter to England for him and post or deliver it at the first opportunity. Thomas McCliesh at Yorke Factory, replying to a similar complaint in 1732, states that “As for correspondence from your factories with person’s in London or elsewhere, besides the Rt. Hon. Deputy Governor and Committee, is unknown to me.”⁽¹⁸⁾ Richard Norton at Churchill River in the same year says, “We shall be sure to observe your Hon’s directions concerning our not giving Captains mens letter and papers that tends to the company’s business and shall take diligent care of the future to remit all transcriptions and expedients to you....also take all possible care to hinder anybody’s carrying as any private correspondence with any person in London that tends to the Company’s affairs, except officials.”⁽¹⁹⁾ The company’s policy of controlling the egress of private correspondence from its employees was continued for many

years and explains why many of the existing private letters to or from Company employees had been forwarded through Hudson Bay House, Fenchurch Street, London.

Communication between the coastal forts and the interior satellite trading posts was by letter carried for the most part by Indians, by canoe in summer and by sled in winter.⁽²⁰⁾ These same canoes took in supplies and brought out the pelts in time to catch the returning ships.⁽²¹⁾ By the beginning of the nineteenth century there were three established Company trade routes between Hudson Bay and the interior. The first went up the Albany River from Fort Albany along the Valley of the Red River to Minnesota Territory and up the Assiniboia River to the central prairies. The second went from York Factory up the Hayes River then by portage westwards to the Nelson then by a chain of rivers and lakes along the Katchaewan River to Playgreen Lake (Northern arm of Lake Winnipeg). The third route ran up the Churchill River from Churchill Fort to Frog Portage (Portage du Traite), Isle a la Crosse and Methy Portage (Portage La Loche) to the Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers and then on the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers.⁽²²⁾

Merger

In 1812 the Hudson’s Bay Company and the North West Company finally settled their differences and the North West Company was absorbed by the Hudson’s Bay Company, giving it access to the Voyageur routes established by the North West Company to Montreal in the east and to the interior in the south west. The establishment of the Red River colony at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboia Rivers in 1811 gave impetus to growth in that region. The Hudson’s

Bay Company took over the North West Company's post of Fort Gibraltar which they renamed Fort Garry, (Upper Fort Garry). In 1830 a larger fort was built some 20 miles downstream (Lower Fort Garry). It became the focal point for communication between Canada and the territories to the north and west by packets in the summer by canoe and by sled in the winter. The mail was carried in stout wooden boxes 3 ft (long) by 18 in. (deep) by 4 in. (wide).

Routes

The principal route from the Red River Settlement in summer was that covered by **the Portage La Loche Brigade**. Their trip took about four months; starting early in June it went from R.R.S. to Norway House, where freight for York Factory was unloaded and freight from York Factory and England was collected. The brigade then continued across Lake Winnipeg up the Saskatchewan River, via Fort Cumberland, Isle a la Crosse then on to Methy Portage (Portage La Loche). Here it met the brigades travelling south from the Mackenzie River. Having exchanged goods and mail the La Loche Brigade returned to Norway House, passing it by carrying on to York Factory to deliver the furs and mail for shipment to England.⁽²³⁾

A second brigade, **the Athabasca Brigade**, left in the spring from the Athabasca Country and followed the same route from Lac La Loche to Norway House, where it left furs and correspondence. It collected supplies, correspondence and trade goods and then returned in the late summer/early autumn by the same route.

The most important of the winter routes was The Great Northern Express, which left the Red River about 10

December for Norway House (350 miles). Here the packet was separated into mail and goods going west and that which was going on to York Factory; the Red River Runners then returned with mail and goods from York Factory for the settlement. From Norway House the mail and goods for the interior crossed Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan River, up to Carlton near the western end of the Saskatchewan Valley (approx. 650 miles). The journey took about 22 days. Here the runners waited for the Edmonton Packet to arrive from the north west and for the outward Express from the Athabasca and Mackenzie district. On their arrival goods and mail were exchanged. The Norway House runners returning the outward mail and pelts. The runners from Athabasca and Mackenzie continued eastwards to Carlton where they were met by runners from Carlton where the mail and goods from the outside world were exchanged. The Carlton runners then went overland to Red River through the Swan River District collecting correspondence from the North and West to be mailed to the outside world. After a few days rest at Red River the Carlton men returned by the same route with any mail and goods consigned to the posts en route. From Red River a spring Packet was sent to Norway House, containing all the mail and furs collected over the winter, where it was sent on for shipment to England by the annual ships.⁽²⁴⁾

Mail Distribution

After 1821 Hudson's Bay Company mail and private letters, especially those addressed to the Company offices in Lachine, Quebec, and addressed to other points in Canada and Eastern United States, were sent out over the old North West Company routes by the regular annual brigades or by Express canoe. Also some private mail, and eventually

Company mail, was sent out through the United States Post Office at Prairie du Chien (1819), Fort Snelling and St. Peter's Settlement.⁽²⁵⁾ Mail sent by these routes does not bear the York Factory insignia, but an **RRS** cipher has been seen in private hands on a cover from the Red River Settlement and forwarded via Hudson Bay House to its final destination.

At a Council Meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company held at Norway House in 1836 it was resolved that a packet should be sent from Sault Ste Marie on 1 February to the Red River with all mail that had been collected there and that a packet to England be sent from Red River via St. Peter's on 1 November and a duplicate via Lac la Pluie on 1 December. Similar instructions were also issued in 1839. In 1843 instructions were issued that papers for Moose Factory were to be sent by the Montreal Express Canoe to York. Letters from York were "to be forwarded in sufficient time to reach Fort Garry before the despatch of the Red River Winter Packet for Sault Ste. Marie about the 20th January."⁽²⁶⁾

After 1835 Upper Fort Garry became the main receiving and distribution point for its vast Northern Department. Every trading post within the Department was linked through Upper Fort Garry by means of packets. Letters and packages constantly arrived there for different individuals within the Department. They were received by the Company's agent, who had a regular private Post Office at the Upper Fort, in which accounts were kept open with the officers and servants residing inland. Outward bound mail and packages brought to this agency for the East and overseas was weighed and stamped and then forwarded either through the

United States or by the Company's own routes.⁽²⁷⁾

References

[12] *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. V. North America*, Ed. Robson Lowe, (London: Robson Lowe Ltd. 1973) p82 Also PAM HBCA A.6/2 Instructions to Captain James Young, Bayley and Grimington 17 June 1693 "if in danger of being taken....to destroy the companies letters."

[13] PAM HBCA A.6/2 Fol.32 General Letter to Governor Geyer at Port Nelson 6 June 1689 "to have no correspondence with the enemys" & General Letter of 22 May 1690 warns "that if any particular member or members of the company or any other persons whatsoever shall have wrote or shall write any private letter to the prejudice of the company you are not take note of but to keep to the strict rules and orders of the General letter.."

[14] For an account of the re-capture of Albany Fort see HBRS Vol XX covering the period 1688-1696

[15] PAC HBCA A.11/114 folio 122

[16] PAM HBCA A.6/3 folio 132 17 September 1716

[17] PAM HBCA A.11/2 folio 72 14 August 1732

[18] PAM HBCA A.11/114 folio 64 17 August 1732

[19] PAM HBCA A.11/13 folio 19-32 Annual letter 1732

[20] From the earliest dates the Governors of the various posts were encouraged to keep in contact with one another. See PAM HBCA A.6/2 Letter to Governor Geyer dated 6 June 1689. "remain in correspondence with companies people at the bottom of the Bay, letting them know of conditions at Fort Nelson and at Yorke Fort..."

[21] Ibid. A letter carried by this means from Moses Norton at Fort Prince of

Wales dated 28 August 1770 to Samuel Hearne, exploring in the north west territory, reached him together with supplies and liquor on 29 May 1771

[22] Ibid p84

[23] Ibid. The distance from York Factory to La Loche was 1,500 miles. The average rate of travel was leave R.R.S. 1 June, Norway House, 10 June, pass Cumberland 24 June, Isla a la Crosse 9 July, Portage la Loche 17 July. Leave 1 August Isla a la Crosse 5 August, Cumberland 15 August, Norway House 21 August, arrive York Factory 31 August. Leave 10 September, Norway House 30 September and arrive back at the Red River Settlement 8 October. Distances Cumberland House to York Factory 676 miles with 63 portages, a letter took

from 41-53 days in transit

[24] Ibid p85. To help understand the complicated arrangements, a letter from England written in May would not reach Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie until the following March. From this it can be seen that official correspondence and reports from the interior would be nearly a year late in reaching London

[25] For a complete discussion of the three routes; see article 'Letters Home...' by David H. Whiteley in 'Manitoba History' (Autumn 1993)

[26] Ibid p86

[27] After 1854 much of this mail was sent by company runner to the Pembina Post Office, (USA) where it was despatched through the United States Postal system



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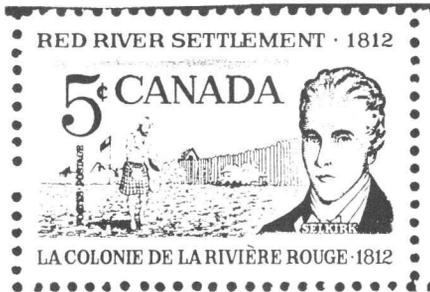
ANNUAL CATALOGUE SUBSCRIPTION: Inland £25, Europe £40, Elsewhere £50

THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS – SELKIRK

Dr Alan Salmon

*Some hae meat, and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit.
The Selkirk Grace Robert Burns.*

Whilst men like Fraser and Thompson were extending the potential bounds of Canada in the far west, and Isaac Brock was defending it in the east, Lord Selkirk was laying the tentative basis of central Canada at the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. His pioneering effort was acknowledged on the 5c stamp (SG 523, SS 397) issued in 1962, on the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Red River Settlement (RRS).



Thomas Douglas was born in 1771, at St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the House of Douglas in south-western Scotland. He was the youngest of seven sons. The family's history had been associated with that of Scotland for centuries; amongst Thomas's ancestors was the Black Douglas, who led Robert the Bruce's army into England in 1319. An unwelcome, aspiring relation was John Paul Jones, the American privateer, born some 20 miles from St. Mary's Isle, who believed he was an illegitimate offspring of the Douglas family. Jones' men

landed at St. Mary's, when Thomas was seven, to take his father hostage. The Earl was absent; Thomas was hidden by his governess, whilst his mother faced down the invaders.

At the age of 14 he entered the University of Edinburgh, where a friend was Walter Scott. Amongst the visitors to the family home was Robert Burns, who, there, wrote the Selkirk Grace. Thomas, six feet tall and an imaginative idealist, spent some time in Paris amongst the intellectuals associated with the French Revolution; this may have helped to develop his feeling that aristocrats could implement social reform, and indeed should do, otherwise there could be anarchy; he was horrified by the excesses of the revolution. On his return he visited the Scottish Highlands and saw the consequences of the Clearances of the Highlanders' lands to make way for sheep farming. Selkirk decided to find homes for the displaced crofters and, at the same time, strengthen the British Empire.

The Settlements

In 1799, on his father's death, as all his brothers had died, he became the 5th Earl of Selkirk, inheriting the family fortune. He bought land on Prince Edward Island and, in 1803, successfully settled 800 Highlanders there. In 1804 he moved 15 Highland families to Upper Canada, where he had bought 1,200 acres for £10,000, very approximately £3M in today's terms; but that project failed as his agent was inefficient, the land was poorly drained and the township was sacked by the Americans in the War of 1812.

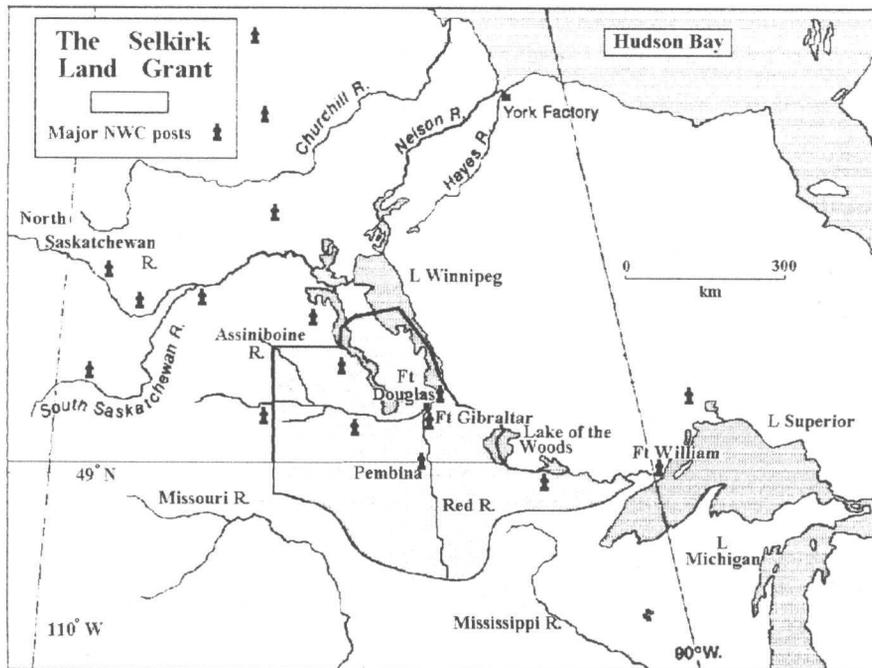
During visits to the Canadian colonies and the USA he heard stories of the fertile Red River valley, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). He had suggested to the HBC, in 1802, that it should be a settlement for Irish emigrants but had been rebuffed. In 1807 he married Jane Wedderburn whose family were making large investments in the HBC. By 1810 Selkirk had bought sufficient of the Company's stock so that, supported by his relatives' holdings, he was able to influence its affairs; he proposed the HBC establish a colony on the Red River. The shareholders felt this was too risky for the Company but agreed to grant 116,000 square miles to Selkirk if he settled 1,000 families there within ten years, supplied 200 men each year to the HBC for fur trading and provided land for retiring Company officers – but he

had to provide all the operating costs of the venture. The price of the land, five times the area of Scotland, was ten shillings! Sir Alexander Mackenzie (SG 658, SS 516), who had shares in both the HBC and the rival North West Company (NWC), and was lobbying for the NWC, argued unsuccessfully against the grant. Thus ended Round One of the fight for the Red River Settlement.

Rounds Two and Three

The NWC's antipathy to the Settlement was because several of their most important trading posts were in the proposed area and it was right across their main line of communication between Fort William and their posts further west. Furthermore, a thriving colony of farmers would hardly enhance the opportunities for the fur trade.

In July 1811 an advance party of one



hundred emigrants sailed from Stornaway for York Factory; they were under the command of a Miles Macdonell, appointed by the HBC as Governor of 'Ossiniboia'. The journey took 61 horrible days; they arrived too late to travel to the Red River that year. The harsh winter conditions took a severe toll, only 22 departed up the Hayes River in July 1812. They arrived at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in late August where they started to build Fort Douglas, opposite the NWC's Fort Gibraltar. The next group, who had left a year later, arrived in October and settled at Pembina. In the beginning food was scarce but the local Nor'Westers helped the immigrants, Macdonnell's cousin was in charge of Fort Gibraltar. The settlers also had friendly relations with the nomadic Indians; but the NWC saw the colony as a Trojan Horse devised to destroy their business, and relations with the Metis were unstable. Still, by January 1814 the colony seemed to be established and growing.

The Metis, 'Mixed Blood' people of mainly Cree plus either French, Scottish or English ancestry, were the original settlers on these river banks. They had a skilled cavalry due to their great semi-annual buffalo hunts which provided food for them and, for the NWC, pemmican, the mix of buffalo meat and berries which was the highly nutritious diet of voyageurs. They had no reason to welcome the arrival of Lord Selkirk's settlers. Macdonnell made matters considerably worse by forbidding exports of pemmican from the RRS, the food was needed there but this united the Metis and the NWC as never before, and now in direct conflict with Selkirk's settlers – thus began the 'Pemmican War'. He compounded the trouble by prohibiting buffalo hunts and ordering

the NWC to evacuate its forts in the RRS. The NWC decided to rid the Red River of the settlers; their crops were burnt, they were threatened with attacks by the Indians and were offered free transport to Upper Canada. The artillery at Fort Douglas, provided by the British Government in case of an American attack in the War of 1812, was stolen. To forestall an attack on the fort, Macdonnell surrendered, to be transported to Montreal. The settlers were told to "quit the river, the Company as well as the Colony"; by July 1815 they had retreated, some to Upper Canada, some to the north end of Lake Winnipeg. The Metis, urged on by the NWC, plundered their houses and then burnt them down; only ruins remained at the Settlement.

Round Four

Another round of violence was now to begin. Colin Robertson, one of Lord Selkirk's HBC advisers, was leading an expedition to Athabaska, when he came upon the ruins of the colony. With great vigour he took possession of Fort Gibraltar, appeased the Metis, found the Lake Winnipeg survivors and then led them back to the Red River. In November another band of immigrants arrived with a new Governor, William Semple. Robertson stayed to help but, eventually, departed unhappy with the indecisiveness of the Governor. By June 1816 the NWC had renewed their alliance with the Metis and used them to attack the Red River. At Seven Oaks, near Fort Douglas, there was a skirmish in which Governor Semple and 20 settlers were massacred by Metis. The colonists once more retreated to the far end of Lake Winnipeg.

Round Five

In the autumn of 1815 Lord Selkirk arrived in Canada, to deal with HBC

affairs and to revive the colony. He had asked for soldiers to be stationed in the RRS to protect it, this was refused but he was given permission to take a small escort at his own expense. In June 1816 he left Montreal, with another group of settlers and 100 veterans of the War of 1812. Crossing Lake Superior he met Macdonell, on his way to Montreal, thus he learnt of the Seven Oaks Massacre and the latest demise of the colony. He impetuously seized Fort William, (SG 1091, SS 984) the western headquarters of the NWC, arrested the NWC partners there, including Simon Fraser (SG 1287, SS 1201), and sent them to Canada as prisoners. He then occupied the NWC posts at Pembina, Rainy Lake and the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. The colonists returned to the RRS. When Lord Selkirk arrived in July 1817, for the first time, he found it in good heart – his bold actions had saved the Settlement.

He then concluded a treaty with the Indians and sorted out the land lots of the settlers. These now included 46 of Selkirk's veteran soldiers who had decided to settle there, the colony was now immovable by NWC force. He laid plans for improving communications with York Factory and for introducing sheep, cows and hard-growing seeds to the Red River valley. However on his return to Montreal he was arrested for his actions at Fort William, being

charged with conspiracy against the NWC. In all its dealings with the authorities the NWC seemed to have more influence than did Lord Selkirk. This was certainly true in Canada, it was the most powerful Canadian company, and its influence, even in England, outweighed that of the HBC. None of his 170 charges against the NWC and its partners resulted in a sentence by the Canadian courts. He had to spend £100,000 (about £20M in today's money values) of his own money defending himself in York (now Toronto), Quebec and Montreal – lawyers were expensive even then. Eventually, criminal prosecutions were not proceeded with; a Commission of Inquiry, established in 1816 to investigate "all offences that have been committed in that territory", dismissed the charge of conspiracy laid against Lord Selkirk, but he had to pay £2,000 of damages. He returned to London loaded with debts of about £150,000 and broken in health. In 1821 Fort Garry superseded Fort Douglas as the headquarters of the Settlement and the NWC united with the HBC – the fur wars were over.

Lord Selkirk died of tuberculosis in France in 1820, aged 48, too young to see a peaceful Red River Settlement. Nevertheless, his dream eventually grew into the City of Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba.

SUPPORT THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Turn your surplus stamps and covers into cash: Hugh Johnson and Malcolm Jones are waiting to hear from you

In the April 1995 issue, the Yellow Peril whetted appetites with talk of 'Arson, Dynamite and Nudes' in relation to the unusual roller cancellation from Brilliant, B.C. around 1930. The subject was picked up in the British Columbia Postal History Newsletter of September 1995 and we felt members would welcome the additional information . . .

BRILLIANT, B.C. – P.O. 9079 Bill Topping

The canceller was carved by Postmaster Peter Alex Katasonoff, on a rubber roller slightly over two inches in diameter. It shows the Post Office Number, 9079, the Post Office, Peter Verigin and the office name, 'Brilliant B.C. Canada'.

Less than two dozen covers are reported, between 26 April, 1929, and 24 December, 1932. The majority are addressed to the Victoria stamp dealer Reginald Nairne or other known names; all appear to be philatelic.

Peter Katasonoff served as Postmaster at Brilliant from July 1925 until some time between March and October 1931, when F.H. Kanigan took over. Mr Katasonoff appears to have carved the roller shortly after Peter Verigin was killed, by a premature

explosion, as he and a few of his followers were attempting to blow up the tracks of the Kettle Valley Railway on 16 December, 1924.

There are differing views as to the way Peter Verigin met his death, including contention that his body was placed on the train after the explosion to make it look as though he was not involved. The more generally accepted story is that his cousin, Peter Petrovich Verigin, placed a clockwork controlled bomb under a seat on the Kettle Valley train and that Peter (the Lordly) Verigin was killed in the explosion.

Footnote
Reports of covers bearing this unusual cancellation would be greatly welcomed by the author at 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6P 5K2.



PHILATELIC PHABLES (2)

Horace W. Harrison, F.C.P.S.

Not long after my prolonged nap in Perry Fuller's stamp store (Maple Leaves 255, p 165) the Baltimore Philatelic Society was revived from a moribund state and meetings began to take place at the Rembrant Peale Museum at 225 Holiday Street. Leading lights of the revival were Phil Straus, Tom Phillips, Drs. Plummer and Warner, Herb Sauer, Bill and Howard Beck, Dick Thompson, Denwood Kelly, Michael Miller, G. Everett and Miller Arnold. Of all these notable philatelists, only Denwood Kelly is still with us. Once my father found out about this stamp club, meeting on Friday nights which would not interfere with my school work or proper sleep, he and I attended the twice monthly meetings.

My most vivid recollection of stamp activities at the Peale Museum concerns a visit from a mid-western dealer-collector who showed up one Friday night with a shoe box packed with the 3¢ 1861 on cover (a USA item). He was asking \$5.00 each for these covers. Turned out that the covers were stamped with 1867 'A' grills covering the entire stamp, which, at that time catalogued \$40.00. He didn't make a single sale. Of course, it was in the middle of the great depression, but the membership of the B.P.S. had money, even in those times. My best recollection of the matter is that he had too many of these covers for them to be worth \$5.00. However, even today, the 3¢ grilled all over is still a rare stamp, properly tied on cover, and sells in the region of \$500 plus when offered for sale.

In those days there were two pre-

eminent stamp dealers in Baltimore; Perry W. Fuller who had a store on Fayette Street on the south side, near Hanover; and Lawrence Moltz, whose shop was on North Avenue, about three doors west of Greenmount on the north side of the street. My father had had a string of very successful evenings at the pool table in the Maryland Club at Charles & Eager Sts., so the whiskey bottle from which I could take money to buy stamps was nearly full. I had decided to fill my Scott National Album with used U.S. up to the Columbian Issue of 1893; and unused beginning with the Columbians. I had been able to obtain many of the scarce to rare early U.S. in fine used condition from the Burger Brothers, New York dealers and satcheleers, who came to Baltimore periodically with material for sale and always left several stock cards of early U.S. for me to examine for them for flaws and faults. They had gotten quite old and their eyesight was failing. I had become their examiner. They would leave off the stock cards with my father who would bring them home to me to look over at my leisure. I would render my opinion on the material and place a small 'x' next to any stamp that I needed for my collection. My father would return the cards to their New York office, and sometimes I would receive in the mail one or more of the stamps I needed for my collection at a huge discount from the usual retail price. Because of this arrangement, my early used U.S. were in pretty good shape. However, I still lacked the dollar values of the Columbians. One summer Saturday afternoon in Moltz's store, he

Continued on page 206

CANADA'S OFFICIALS

Part 4 – The 'G' Overprints

Trelle Morrow

The earlier OHMS overprints could not be construed as bilingual and the letter 'G' represented an abbreviation for both the English and French spelling of 'government'. Therefore, on 30 September, 1950, the Post Office Department introduced the 'G' overprint to replace O.H.M.S.

Three type faces are found in the 'G' overprints:

TYPE A – a small 'G' used on the definitive stamps.

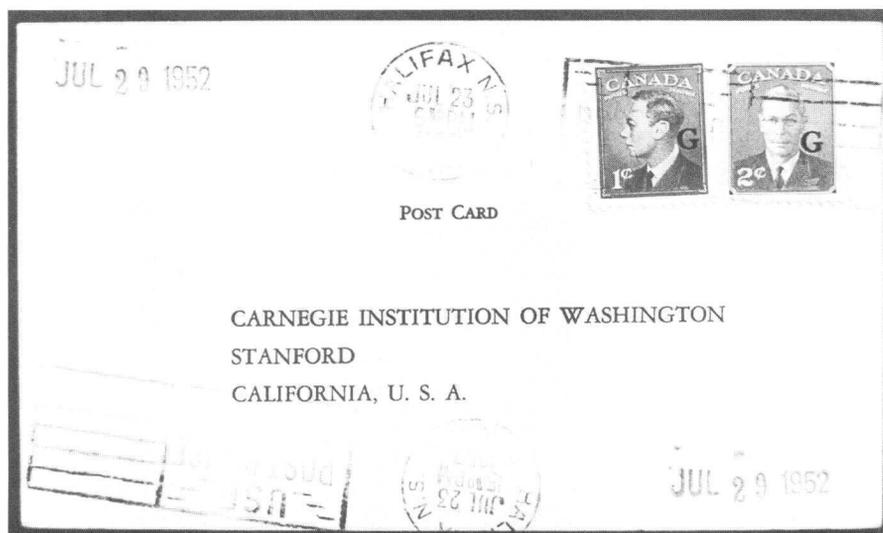
TYPE B – a larger 'G' used on large format stamps.

TYPE C – a variation of the TYPE B overprint used only on three of the large format stamps.

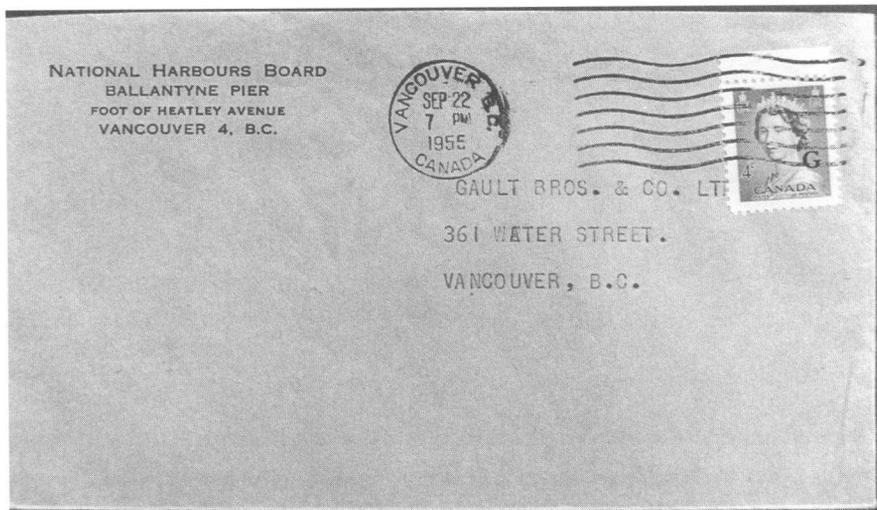
The TYPE C overprint is commonly

known as the Flying G variety and appeared in early 1962.

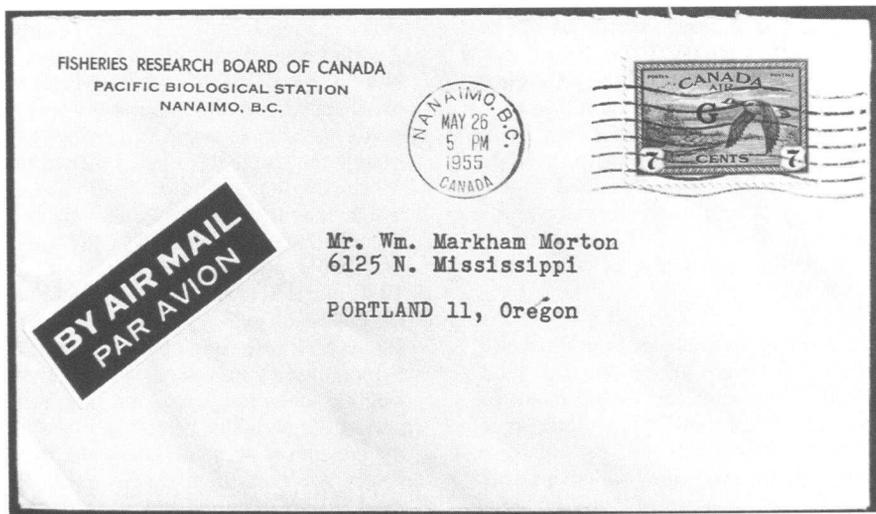
Officially, the 'G' overprints were discontinued on 31 December, 1963, and for some time after that date government offices used printed envelopes indicating 'Canada Postage Paid'. Stocks of overprinted stamps were to be returned to Ottawa as they would be void for postage after this December date. The reason for instituting the change was to effect an economy in the Post Office Department. The Glasco Royal Commission had recommended that government departments pay for postage on a bulk basis rather than by the individual use of postage stamps.



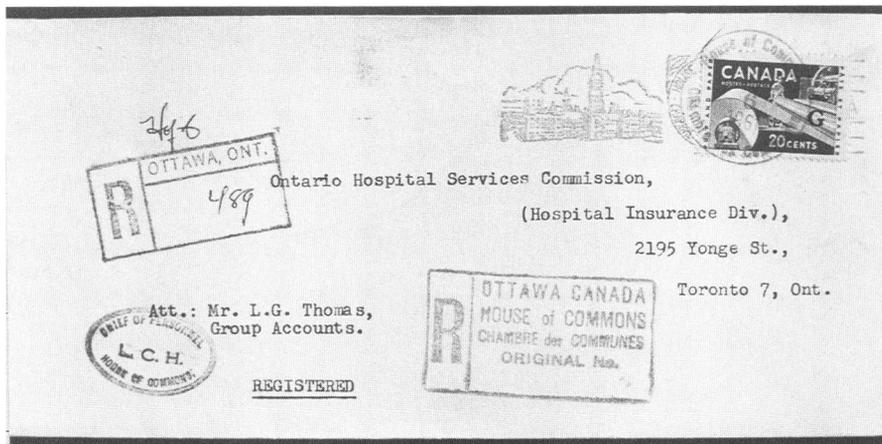
The 1¢ and 2¢ stamps, with 'G' overprint, pay the 3¢ postcard rate to the U.S.



The 4¢ stamp with 'G' overprint, pays the drop letter rate, 22 Sep. 1955.



The 7¢ stamp, with 'G' overprint, pays airmail rate to the U.S.



Ottawa cover to Toronto which enjoys franking privileges for letter rate mail within Canada. The 20¢ stamp, with 'G' overprint, pays the registration fee.

PHILATELIC PHABLES (2)

(Continued from page 203)

Although the use of the 'G' overprints had been officially terminated at the end of 1963, there are at least two instances where the use of the stamps continued for some time. The Crown Corporation, Defence Construction (1951) Limited, used the 'G' overprints until 28 February, 1965. After this date rubber stamps reading 'Postage Paid' were furnished to the Offices until printed stationery was available. The unused stamps as of 28 February, 1965, were to be returned to the Post Office.

Another example of continued use of the 'G' overprint beyond the 1963 deadline was by the Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Branch. Provincial Offices of this Department used the 'G' overprints through the summer of 1964 at least. The exact date of termination with this Department has not been determined.

offered me the five dollar values at a very reasonable price, largely because the gum was all cracked, but the stamps had a very fresh appearance and excellent colour. Because the whiskey bottle was almost full, I succumbed and bought the five high values. I then asked Moltz for the use of a small dish of water, and proceeded to soak all the gum off the stamps and dry them on newspaper before I left the store. In 1940, some six years later when I sold the collection to Perry Fuller to help pay for sophomore and junior years at Princetown University, these fresh brightly coloured sound stamps were part of the attractive price I received for the collection. At some later date, these lovely no gum high values probably received a regumming and grace another collection as 'O.G..N.H.' today. "O Tempore. O Mores".

CONVENTION '95

Our magnificent summer held up well to give us a warm and sunny reception in Bournemouth.

Arthur and Bess Jones had laid on a first class philatelic programme and an entertaining alternative programme for members' partners. It seems likely that Arthur had drilled the Hotel in our requirements too, service at dinner was prompt and we were able to enjoy the evening meetings without chewing indigestion tablets.

Brian Stalker set the ball rolling on Wednesday evening with his informative discourse on Newfoundland TPOs, supported by attractively presented material, and on Thursday morning we faced a Convention innovation. Members were invited to bring along eight sheets and to discourse for no more than ten minutes. The initiative was magnificently supported and a wealth of diverse material was paraded before us. Even the more loquacious members stayed within the rules, which was fortunate in view of the number of volunteer exhibitors!

Most of us who collect covers of the Victorian era like to have one or two Patriotics to liven up our collections, but to see Colin Banfield's display of this material was a real feast for the eyes; whilst some of the cards are quite well known, much of the material is distinctly scarce. On Friday morning Dr Michael Russell introduced us to some aspects of postal stationery. This is a subject often overshadowed by stamps and postal history but Michael was able to demonstrate the wealth of interest that can be found in those sometimes drab looking envelopes and cards.

One of the long-running puzzles in the CPS is "What does the Yellow Peril collect?"; his articles on diverse topics give little clue. The curtain was partially lifted on the Friday evening when we saw some 'Unusual Admiral Stamps'. For 'unusual' one could read 'scarce', 'rare', 'attractive', 'desirable'; even veteran Conventioneers were impressed.

Come Saturday and the President showed his mettle in steering the AGM to its close on schedule – an achievement not to be dismissed lightly. This paved the way for David Sessions to show part of his collection of fakes and forgeries. The emphasis was on Canada itself but the work of Jean de Sperati was also featured, as were the bogus 'locals' of Canada, largely the work of Samuel Allan Taylor.

Frank Laycock conducted the auction and his apprenticeship to Geoff Manton was well illustrated by his forecast of the closing time to within a couple of minutes.

Guest speaker at the closing banquet was well-known philatelic writer Ian McQueen; this was obviously not the first time Ian had spoken in public and his experience was appreciated. On listening to Colin Banfield's traditional toast to our guests and overseas visitors we were happy to give vent to our appreciation of the distances travelled by some of our members and their wives in order to be with us: Harry & Shirley Duckworth, Leigh Hogg, Richard & Kathryn Lamb, Stan Lum, Bill & Marion Topping, Jack & Bev Wallace and John & Alicia Wannerton. All have been before and we sincerely hope a return visit is not too far away.



*Left:
Arthur Jones hands
over the Presidency to
Betty Stephenson.*



*Right:
Speak softly and
carry a big stick –
Stan Lum (the
Yellow Peril).*



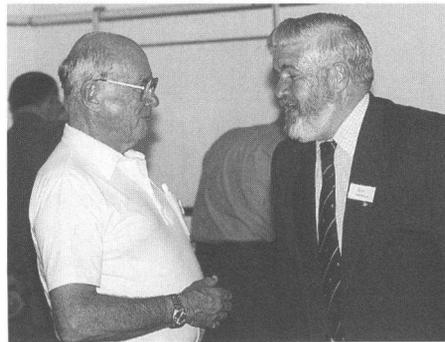
*Above: Colin Banfield toasted our
guests and overseas visitors.*



*Above: Jean Almond spoke for the ladies.
Below: Friends across the sea – Jack Wallace,
British Columbia & John Wannerton, Cape
Province.*



Below: Dick Lamb in pensive mood.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Allan Steinhart

SHORT PAID TRANSATLANTIC MAIL

In the October 1995 issue, page 157, in relation to Geoff Whitworth's article 'Short Paid Transatlantic Mail', I beg to differ with his explanation of the penalty charge. The cover was carried by the Cunard 'Cuba', which sailed 2 September, 1868, from New York and offloaded her mail at Queenstown in Ireland 11 September, 1868.

I agree the cover was prepaid 12¹/₂¢ for carriage per Allan Line Canadian Packet. Since the cover was carried via the USA and Cunard, the 15¢ rate applied and the cover was short paid. The British rate to Canada was 6d stg.

per Canadian Packet and 7d stg. via USA per Cunard, so the deficiency of 1d stg. was collected in the UK; there is no accountancy marking. Both the MORE TO PAY and '1' handstamp were applied in Britain, possibly at Liverpool. The cover travelled by closed bag mail from Kingston, Ont., to England.

Jonathan Rosen

UNUSUAL 3¢ BROWN ADMIRALS

Over 15 years ago I purchased a left hand sheet arrow block of six, with type 'D' lathework (Scott 108i), in the scarcer yellow brown shade (wet

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CPSGB ● APS ● CSDA ● RPSC ● PHSC ● BNAPS ● CPS



Arrow block with type 'D' lathework.

printing). Although type 'D' is fairly common on the 3¢ brown, it is not often seen in a well centred arrow block with nearly full lathework. The second item is plate 120, dark brown, the last plate issued for the 3¢ brown. Plates 118-120 were issued early in 1923; they were the first plates of the Admiral series to be printed by the 'dry' method. Dry printing can be distinguished from wet by the slightly greater width of the stamps, 18mm as opposed to 17.5-17.75mm. By 1926 all Admirals were being printed by the



Plate 120, 3¢ brown, dry printing

dry method, the wet method having been phased out, according to Marler.

Susan So

WHEN I'M 64?

As I read 'Philatelic Phables' by Horace Harrison (Maple Leaves whole no. 255) my mind immediately cast back to 'The Story of a Canadian Stamp Collection' by Stanley Cohen, written some nine years ago (Maple Leaves whole nos. 208-213), and I couldn't help but wonder when we might expect to be reading about the YP's 'Philatelic Ecstasies' – hopefully, we wouldn't have to wait till 2004!

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our Jubilee Convention will be held at the Station Hotel Perth, from Wednesday 11 September to Saturday 14 September, 1996.

I was apprehensive about being President twice within 20 years, especially with so little, in fact no, philatelic knowledge; but with the special occasion and all the help I have been offered in organising Convention

and providing displays, I am sure all will be well when the time comes. Thank you all.

Convention will follow the usual format, with only small items to mark the Jubilee. The main celebration will be the special edition of 'Maple Leaves' in October with hard work from the Editor and other members providing special articles.

The reservation forms will as usual be with the April issue of 'Maple Leaves'. As Convention is right in the middle of the Coach Tour season, accommodation either side of Convention could be tight – so anyone wishing to arrive early or remain after, please communicate with me and not the hotel.

FROM THE SECRETARY

The Annual General Meeting

The following is a summary of the main points from the 1995 AGM. Copies of the minutes and the latest accounts are available from the Secretary on receipt of a large stamped envelope.

President, Arthur Jones, thanked those who had helped organise and run the Convention. He reported that the Committee was taking action to counter falling membership. He questioned the need for a Chief Executive, suggesting it might be more appropriate to appoint a Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Officers reported as follows:

Secretary Tom Almond – Stan Lum won the Recruitment Award for proposing the most members in the preceding year.

Subscription Manager John Gatecliff

– At the end of June nine members remained unpaid. Direct Debits worked fairly smoothly with only a few failed transactions.

Librarian Colin Banfield – Library loans have been at a low level. A new Library List is in preparation. Existing members and new members will be sent a copy.

Editor David Sessions – Five 40-page issues of Maple Leaves were published this year. The file of material for publication is slim and more contributors are always required.

Packet Secretary Hugh Johnson – the year has been very successful as material has been varied and of good quality. The change of insurers and consequent reduction in postage costs was appreciated by many members.

Covermart Secretary Malcolm Jones

– 51 lists were circulated and nearly £500 sales were made. Better, more highly priced, material sold well. The Committee agreed to dealers' material being sold on the same terms as those applicable to members.

Handbooks Manager Derrick Scoot

– Despite a slow year for postal sales, 36 books and 10 binders were sold. New publications are expected from Canada in 1996.

Advertising Manager Brian Hargreaves

– Income from display advertisements has risen to £900 but members' interest in the classified section is virtually non-existent.

Treasurer Alan Salmon – The audited accounts for 1993/94 show £742 surplus. The forecast for 1994/95 is a

deficit of some hundreds of pounds and that for 1996/97 will probably be greater than £1,000. The Committee recommended that the Full Member Subscription Rate should be increased to £12 for 1996/97 and 1997/98, with a pro-rata adjustment to the other rates. In addition the Life Membership rate should be based on 15 years' subscriptions rather than 18. A proposal that the recommended rate should be set for 1996/97 only, was accepted on a vote by a large majority of those present.

The Treasurer also presented details of the proposed Financial Policy. It was agreed that the Policy will be published in 'Maple Leaves'

Mr Banfield reported on behalf of the Fellows. There were no recommendations for Fellowship and Mr K. Dodwell was awarded the Founders Trophy for his articles on the Postal History of the Second World War.

Miss Stephenson, President elect, reported that the 1996 convention will be held at the Station Hotel, Perth between 11 and 14 September.

Following discussion on proposed rule changes for competitions, Mr Stalker and Mr Sessions were asked to produce a set of rules reflecting members' opinions and publish them in 'Maple Leaves', for discussion at the next AGM.

Mr Hillson initiated a discussion on Rule 27 and indicated that he would be formally submitting a written proposal to reinstate the old rule.

Mr Wannerton reported that he was investigating the possibility of hosting a joint CPSGB and BNAPS meeting in South Africa. He asked that anyone who

was interested should contact him.

The re-appointment of Mr J. C. McLaren as Auditor was unanimously approved by the meeting.

The Secretary announced Competition and Trophy winners as follows:

Class 1

1st N. J. A. Hillson
1872-97 6¢ Small Queen
Awarded The Henderson Quaiche
2nd D. A. Avery
Jubilee 1¢ Postal Stationery Cards
Awarded The Members Trophy

Class 2

1st London Section
Transatlantic Mail Acts 1765-1856

Class 3A

1st C. G. Banfield
Victorian Line Engraved Postal
Stationery Post Cards
2nd C. G. Banfield
Parliamentary Postmarks

Class 3B

1st A. S. Mackie
Rates of Mail to Rural Routes in the
Admiral Period
Awarded The Admiral Cup
2nd A. E. Jones
The 5¢ Centennial Definitive
Awarded the Lees-Jones Trophy

Mr W. Topping was awarded The Aikens Trophy for an article on Japanese Relocation Mail.

The following nominations were proposed, seconded and unanimously approved by the meeting:

President – 1995/96:
Miss A. E. Stephenson

Vice-President – 1996/97:
 Mr F. Laycock
 Secretary: Mr T. E. Almond
 Treasurer: Dr A. Salmon
 Committee Member – Scotland:
 Mr L. Taylor
 Committee Member – North:
 Mr N. J. A. Hillson
 Committee Member – North:
 Mr C. Banfield

Officers appointed by the Committee are as shown in the panel inside the back cover of this issue.

Rules

Proposed rules introducing junior membership were published in April 1992 'Maple Leaves' (p 399). They were subsequently approved at the 1992 AGM. Unfortunately, introduction of junior membership was not duly promulgated in the AGM report, published in the January 1993 'Maple Leaves'.

FROM THE TREASURER

On behalf of the Society I do wish to thank all those whose work has provided a financial input during the past year. These include:

John Gatecliff	Subscriptions
John Parkin and John Wright	Auctions
Brian Hargreaves	Advertisements
Hugh Johnson	Packet
Derek Scoot	Handbooks
Malcolm Jones	Covermart

We are also indebted to those who have donated literature, stamps and covers to the Society during the past year, these include: Tom Almond, D. Bowell, Lionel Gillam, Len Harris and Stan Lum. The value of the donations was over £100.

At the last Annual General Meeting it was decided that a draft statement on financial policy should be placed in 'Maple Leaves' so that members have the opportunity to comment upon it. It is intended that the financial policy of the Society will be based upon it and upon the comments received from members.

Financial Policy

Our financial activities are designed to ensure that the attainment of the objectives of the Society, as listed in the 'Constitution and Rules', are not restrained by shortage of funds and that, normally:

- 1 On average, the cost of subscriptions should not rise at a greater rate than inflation,
- 2 A Members' handbook should be issued every three years,
- 3 At least five copies of 'Maple Leaves' are issued each year,
- 4 The Society provides rooms for the Society meetings at the Annual Convention,
- 5 The Society has funds equal to 18 months expenditure available,
- 6 In the event of the Society ceasing to exist any resources remaining will be shared between members on terms appropriate to the circumstances at that time, and
- 7 Other aspects of either the Society's financial policy or financial activities are to be as in the 'Constitution and Rules'.

Since the AGM a previous President and Treasurer has suggested that the above may be a little long-winded, although that seemed to be the requirement from recent discussions. He suggests: "The financial strategy of the Society is to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity in our funds to carry on its day-to-day running and to meet the stated objectives as laid out in our

Constitution. This will include the regular publication of our magazine, the underwriting of our annual Conventions and the provision of such other philatelic benefits as can reasonably be sustained. It is the duty of the Treasurer to ensure that the Society can meet its obligations and that funds are to be placed to the optimum advantage of the Society with a view to both its long term and short term interests." This is much the same as was the policy prior to these recent discussions. **The final policy statement will be considered at an Executive meeting in March so please send any comments to me as soon as possible.**

GROUP ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

Following recent meetings of members at Annan and Glasgow and calls to Edinburgh it has been decided to hold four meetings a year at the Crawford Arms Hotel, Crawford, which is just off the M74 on what used to be the A74. The first meeting will be on Saturday, 9 March at 2.30 p.m. prompt. Room hire is being paid for by those attending having high tea after the meeting at approximately 5 o'clock which is expected to be good value for money. Please make an effort to come along if you can, and bring some material with you, otherwise you may get an unrelieved diet of Small Queens. Guests will be welcome.

Further meetings are provisionally scheduled for 18 May, 21 September and 9 November, thus avoiding both the high season and the depths of winter.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1996

Jan 15 London Group – 'Anniversaries'

Jan 24-28 Spring STAMPEX, Business Design Centre, Islington, 52 Upper Street, London

Feb 19 London Group – Fancy Cancels

Mar 15-17 Edmonton Spring National, Edmonton, Canada

Mar 18 London Group – Perfins & Pre-cancels

Mar 20 Wessex Group – New Acquisitions.

Apr 15 London Group – Beaver Cup

May 17-19 PIPEX '96, Salem, Oregon, USA

May 20 London Group – AGM & subjects 'D', 'E' & 'F'

Aug 30-Sep 1 BNAPS Convention, Fort Worth, Texas, USA

Sep 11-14 CPS of GB Convention, Station Hotel, Perth

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Business Design Centre, Islington, 52 Upper Street, London

1997

Aug 28-30 BNAPEX '97, St John's, Newfoundland

International Exhibitions

1996

June 8-16 CAPEX '96, Toronto, Canada

Sep 27-Oct 6 ISTANBUL '96, Istanbul

Oct 25-Nov 5 ATHINA '96, Athens, Greece

1997

Apr 16-21 NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway

May 29-Jun 8 PACIFIC '97, San Francisco, USA

Oct 17-26 MOSCOW '97, Moscow, Russia

Dec 5-14 INDIA '97, New Delhi, India

Details of London Group can be obtained from Colin Banfield 0181 281 0442 (home) or 0171 407 3693 (office); Wessex Group details from Dr Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE:

Canadian R.P.O. cancels on post cards, covers and stamps. Send s.a.e. for price list to J C Campbell, #303-1260 Raymer Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. V1W 3S8.

WANTED:

Newfoundland 1897-1903 Royal Family Issue; 1908 Map covers and used with fancy/unusual cancels. Almost everything! Write to D. Mario, Box 342, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada S7K 3L3 (buy or trade).

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 18 November 1995

New Members

2719 Coutts, Cecil C, 34820 McLeod Avenue, Abbotsford, BC, Canada., V3G 1G9 BC,P,SP
2718 Johnson, R A , 605 Waverley St, Winnipeg, MB, Canada, R3M 3K8 R
2720 Love James B, 37 Pheasant Lane, Islington, Ontario, Canada M9A 1T5 Co
2721 Cameron, Brian, 7 Farnham Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1K 0E7

Reinstated

2013 Mountford F T

Resigned

2536 Beattie W G	2695 Boutilier J	899 Brassler N	1040 Charron J
2662 Davis J F	2694 Farrow H	2341 Frost R J	1993 Hepworth R V A
1660 Lodge W			

Deceased

1580 Frampton G W

Change of Address

2388 Arfken, George B, Regency Oaks South, 2701 Regency Oaks Boulevard, Apt. N-504, Clearwater, FL 34619-1510, USA
2428 Bayes R, PO Box 34512, Pemberton Plaza P.O., 1268 Marine Drive, North Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7P 1T2
2615 Hasid A G (ML returned, address unknown)
2679 Hundt, Mrs S J (correct spelling)
1562 Kennedy D (add postcode CB4 5AG)
2398 Lemire, Robert J (change box number from 2124 to 1870)
2342 Luciuk S (correct spelling)
392 Marsden P S S F, Tudor Cottage, Papley Farm, Warmington, PE8 6UU
2674 Thompson, R P, 540 Buckland Avenue, Apt 116, Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1Y 5Z4
2589 Thorp, A V, Struan Lea, 4 Haugh Road, Dalbeattie, DG5 4AR
2596 Woods, Michael G, 187 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5A 2E5.

Revised Total 455

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 1995/6

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**THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA
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For further information or a membership application form, please write to the Secretary:

R.F. Narbonne
216 Mailey Drive
Carleton Place, Ontario
Canada K7C 3X9

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

January 1996

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Opusculum	<i>Philatelic Research Foundation</i>	£25.50
Maple Leaves Binders	New Stock	£6.40
Slogan Postal Markings 1920-1930		£10.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1931-1940		£8.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£10.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£9.50
Mail by Rail	Gillam	£11.00
Postage Rates of North Atlantic Mails 1635-1867	Montgomery	£19.00
The Canadian Postage Due Stamp	Chung-Reiche	£6.50
Territorial Saskatchewan. Westhaver-Thompson Collection	Gray	£21.00
Territorial Alberta. Westhaver-Thompson Collection	Spencer	£21.00
The Canadian Postal Acts & Post Offices 1878	Symonds	£15.00
The Squared Circle Post Marks of Canada	Moffat	£28.00
Canadian Flag Cancels 1896-1919	Lingard	£17.00
Catalogue of Canadian Official F.D.C.s	Cool	£4.75
Canadian Revenues. Vol. 2 Federal Inspection & Unemployment	Zaluski	£12.00
Canada Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
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